DELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *deluſus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *deluſory* prejudice. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 12.

DE'MAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [δημαγωγὸς.] A ringleader of the rabble; a populous and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to ſend for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plauſible, inſignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South's Serm.*

Demoſthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular ſtate, yet ſeem to differ in their practice upon this branch of their art. *Swift.*

DEMA'IN.
DEME'AN.
DEME'SNE. } *n. ſ.* [*domaine*, French.

That land which a man holds originally of himſelf, called *dominium* by the civilians, and oppoſed to *feodum* or fee, which ſignifies thoſe that are held of a ſuperior lord. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leſſee, demiſed or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders; although the copyhold belonging to any manor, according to many good lawyers, is alſo accounted *demeans*. *Philips.*

Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demeſnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakeſpeare.*

That earldom indeed had a royal juriſdiction and ſeigniory, though the lands of that county in *demeſne* were poſſeſſed for the moſt part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies on Ireland.*

The defects in thoſe acts for planting foreſt-trees might be fully ſupplied, ſince they have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demeſnes* of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unſkilfully made, and thriving accordingly. *Swift.*

DEMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*demande*, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the aſking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the *demand* by the word of the holy ones. *Dan.* iv. 17.

Giving vent, gives life and ſtrength to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wiſhes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. A queſtion; an interrogation.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

My bookſeller tells me, the *demand* for thoſe my papers increaſes daily. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 124.

4. [In law.] The aſking of what is due. It hath alſo a proper ſignification diſtinguiſhed from plaint; for all civil actions are purſued either by demands or plaints, and the purſuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is expreſs demand: in law, as every entry in land-diſtreſs for rent, taking or ſeiſing of goods, and ſuch like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law. *Blount.*

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demander*, French.]

1. To claim; to aſk for with authority.

The pound of fleſh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To queſtion; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demanded* of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war proſpered. 2 *Sa.* xi. 7.

If any friend of Cæſar's *demand*, why Brutus roſe againſt Cæſar, this is my anſwer: Not that I loved Cæſar leſs, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Young one,
Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it ſeems,
They crave to be *demanded*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The oracle of Apollo being *demanded*, when the war and miſery of Greece ſhould have an end, reply'd, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form. *Peacham on Geometry.*

3. [In law.] To proſecute in a real action.

DEMA'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *demand.*] That may be demanded; requeſted; aſked for.

All ſums *demandable*, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, or for the pardon of any ſuch alienation, already made without licence, have been ſtayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

DEMA'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [from *demand.*] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, becauſe he demandeth lands. *Coke.*

One of the witneſſes depoſed, that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whoſe wife had ſat below the ſquire's lady at church, ſhe the ſaid wife dropped ſome expreſſions, as if ſhe thought her huſband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

DEMA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*demandeur*, French.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.
2. One that aſks a civil queſtion.
3. One that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

They grow very faſt and fat, which alſo bettereth their taſte, and delivereth them to the *demanders* ready uſe at all ſeaſons. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

DEME'AN. *n. ſ.* [from *demener*, French.]

1. A mien; preſence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with ſorrowful *demean*,
And deadly hue, an armed corſe did lie. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, French.]

1. To behave; to carry one's ſelf.

Thoſe plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourſelves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours juſtly, and to ourſelves ſoberly and temperately. *South's Sermons.*

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans* himſelf towards him, he will make him happy or miſerable for ever. *Tillotſon, Serm.* i.

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with ſo high a nymph he might
Demean himſelf the wedding-night. *Swift.*

2. To leſſen; to debaſe; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad;
Elſe he would never ſo *demean* himſelf. *Sh. Com. of Errours.*

DEME'ANOUR. *n. ſ.* [*demener*, French.] Carriage; behaviour.

Of ſo inſupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well ſtir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed diſdain. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Angels beſt like us, when we are moſt like unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*. *Hooker, b.* i.

His geſtures fierce
He mark'd, and mad *demeanour*, then alone,
As he ſuppos'd, all unobſerv'd, unſeen. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To whom thus Eve, with ſad *demeanour* meek,
Ill worthy I, ſuch title ſhould belong
To me tranſgreſſor! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 167.

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifeſted in all his actions, eſpecially in his whole *demeanour* at the Iſle of Ree, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. *Clar.*

DEME'ANS. *n. ſ.* pl. An eſtate in goods or lands; that which a man poſſeſſes in his own right.

To DEME'NTATE. *v. n.* [*demento*, Latin.] To grow mad.

DEMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dementatio*, Latin.] A being mad, or frantick.

DEME'RIT. *n. ſ.* [*demérite*, Fr. from *demeritus*, of *demereor*, Latin.] The oppoſite to merit; ill-deſerving; what makes one worthy of blame or puniſhment.

They ſhould not be able once to ſtir, or to murmur, but it ſhould be known, and they ſhortened according to their *demerits*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thou liv'ſt by me; to me thy breath reſign;
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden's Fables.*

Whatever they acquire by their induſtry or ingenuity, ſhould be ſecure, unleſs forfeited by any *demerit* or offence againſt the cuſtom of the family. *Temple.*

2. Anciently the ſame with merit; deſert.

'Tis yet to know,
Which when I know that boaſting is an honour,
I ſhall promulgate, I fetch my life and being
From men of royal ſiege; and my *demerits*
May ſpeak, unbonnetting, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* [*demeriter*, French.] To deſerve blame or puniſhment.

DEME'RSED. *adj.* [from *demerſus*, of *demergo*, Latin.] Plunged; drowned. *Dict.*

DEME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*demerſio*, Latin.]

1. A drowning.
2. [In chymiſtry.] The putting any medicine in a diſſolving liquor. *Dict.*

DEME'SNE. See DEMAIN.

DE'MI. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr. *dimidium*, Latin.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only uſed in compoſition; as *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *cannon.*]

DEMI-CANNON *Loweſt.* A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and ſix inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is ſix inches two eighth parts. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun ſix inches four eights diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ſhot ſix inches one ſixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *of the greateſt Size.* A gun ſix inches and ſix eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of ſix inches five eights diameter, and thirty-ſix pounds weight.

What! this a ſleeve? 'Tis like a *demi-cannon*. *Shakeſp.*

Ten

Ten engines, that ſhall be of equal force either to a cannon or *demi-cannon*, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the ſame price that one of theſe will amount to. *Wilkins.*

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *culverin.*]

DEMI-CULVERIN *of the loweſt Size.* A gun four inches two eights diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun four inches four eights diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eights diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN, *elder Sort.* A gun four inches and ſix eights diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length It carries a ball four inches four eight parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Milit. Dict.*

They continue a perpetual volley of *demi-culverins*. *Raleigh.*

The army left two *demi-culverins*, and two other good guns. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *devil.*] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus enſnar'd my ſoul and body? *Shak. Othel.*

DEMI GOD. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *god.*] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whoſe eyes bad him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*. *Sidney.*

Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Tranſported *demi-gods* ſtood round,
And men grew heroes at the ſound,
Enflam'd with glory's charms. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)
A fit of vapours clouds this *demi-god*. *Pope's Epiſt. of Hor.*

DEMI-LANCE. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *lance.*] A light lance; a ſpear; a half-pike.

On their ſteel'd heads, their *demi lances* wore
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore. *Dryden.*

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Faſten'd with leathern thongs to gaul the foe. *Dryden's Æn.*

DEMI-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *man.*] Half a man. A term of reproach.

We muſt adventure this battle, leſt we periſh by the complaints of this barking *demi-man*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

DEMI-WOLF. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *wolf.*] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf. *Lyciſca.*

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DEMI'SE. *n. ſ.* [from *demettre*, *demis*, *demiſe*, French.] Death; deceaſe. It is ſeldom uſed but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the *demiſe* of queen Anne, the author retired. *Swift.*

To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demis*, *demiſe*, French.] To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors ſhall not have power to *demiſe* my lands to be purchaſed. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

DEMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*demiſſio*, Latin.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depreſſion.

Inexorable rigour is worſe than a laſche *demiſſion* of ſovereign authority. *L'Eſtrange.*

To DEMI'T. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Latin.] To depreſs; to hang down; to let fall. *Dict.*

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they preſently *demit*, and let fall the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

DEMO'CRACY. *n. ſ.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the ſovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the ſervants, by induſtry and virtue, arrive at riches and eſteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*. *Temple.*

The majority having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing thoſe laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

DEMOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *democracy.*] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are ſtill within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, ſo the right of inventing political lyes, is partly in the people. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, French; *demolior*, Latin.]

1. To throw down buildings; to raze; to deſtroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long ſince have been *demoliſhed*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotſon, Pref.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their *demoliſh'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden's Ovid.*

DEMO'LISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] One that throws down buildings; a deſtroyer; a layer waſte.

DEMOLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] The act of overthrowing or demoliſhing buildings; deſtruction.

Two gentlemen ſhould have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DE'MON. *n. ſ.* [*dæmon*, Latin; δαίμων.] A ſpirit; generally an evil ſpirit; a devil.

I felt him ſtrike, and now I ſee him fly:
Curs'd *demon!* O for ever broken lie
Thoſe fatal ſhafts, by which I inward bleed. *Prior.*

DEMONI'ACAL.
DEMO'NIACK. } *adj.* [from *demon.*]

1. Belonging to the devil; deviliſh.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chaſe thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniack* holds, poſſeſſion foul. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical poſſeſſion.

Demoniack phrenſy, moping melancholy. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

DEMO'NIACK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One poſſeſſed by the devil; one whoſe mind is diſturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean ſpirits.

Thoſe lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were reſtored to their right mind, were ſuch as ſought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley's Sermons.*

DEMO'NIAN. *adj.* [from *demon.*] Deviliſh; of the nature of devils.

Demonian ſpirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier called
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Parad. Reg.*

DEMONO'CRACY. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and κράτος.] The power of the devil. *Dict.*

DEMONO'LATRY. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worſhip of the devil. *Dict.*

DEMONO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Diſcourſe of the nature of devils. Thus king James entitled his book concerning witches.

DEMO'NSTARLE. *adj.* [*demonſtrabilis*, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable, but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonſtrable* as geometry. *Glanv. Sceſp. c.* 24.

DEMO'NSTRABLY. *adv.* [from *demonſtrable.*] In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond poſſibility of contradiction.

He ſhould have compelled his miniſters to execute the law, in thoſe caſes that *demonſtrably* concerned the publick peace. *Cl.*

To DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonſtro*, Latin.] To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty; to prove in ſuch a manner as reduces the contrary poſition to evident abſurdity.

We cannot *demonſtrate* theſe things ſo, as to ſhew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotſon, Pref.*

DEMONSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*demonſtratio*, Latin.]

1. The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the ſtrongeſt degree of proof; ſuch proof as not only evinces the poſition proved to be true, but ſhews the contrary poſition to be abſurd and impoſſible.

What appeareth to be true by ſtrong and invincible *demonſtration*, ſuch as wherein it is not by any way poſſible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth neceſſarily aſſent. *Hooker.*

Where the agreement or diſagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonſtration*. *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon.

Which way ſoever we turn ourſelves, we are encountered with clear evidences and ſenſible *demonſtrations* of a Deity. *Till.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*demonſtrativus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of demonſtration; invincibly concluſive; certain.

An argument neceſſary and *demonſtrative*, is ſuch as, being propoſed unto any man, and underſtood, the man cannot chuſe but inwardly yield. *Hooker, Pref.*

2. Having the power of expreſſing clearly and certainly.

Painting is neceſſary to all other arts, becauſe of the need which they have of *demonſtrative* figures, which often give more light to the underſtanding than the cleareſt diſcourſes we can make. *Dryden's Diſpenſory.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *demonſtrative.*]

1. With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an aſſurance either of the good which he deſigns, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonſtratively* certain. *South's Sermons.*

Firſt, I *demonſtratively* prove,
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonſtratively underſtanding the ſimplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

DEMONSTRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *demonſtrate.*] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonſtrates.

DEMONSTRA'TORY. *adj.* [from *demonſtrate.*] Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

DEMU'LCENT.

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